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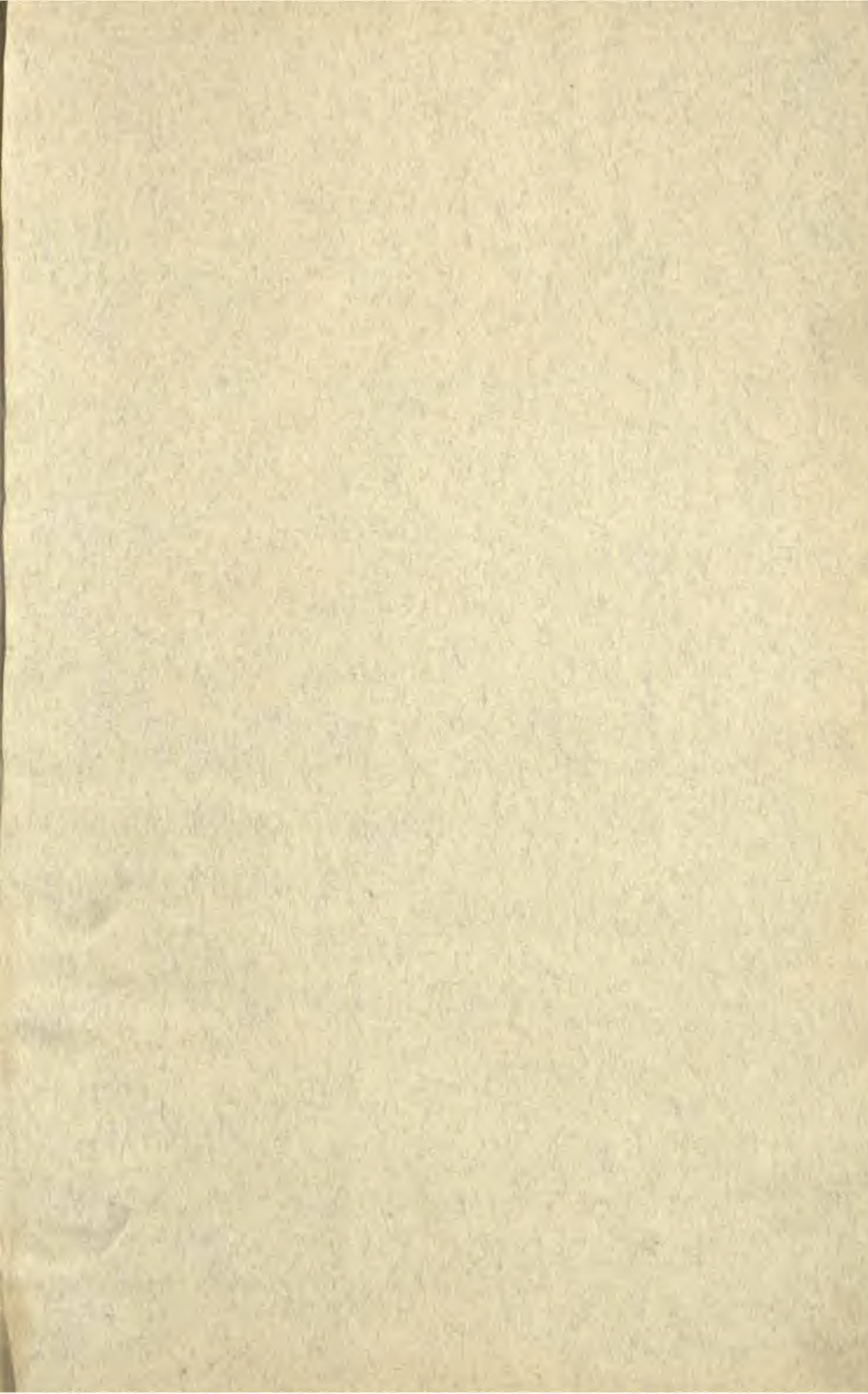
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ANNUAL REPORT.
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
GWALIOR STATE.

FOR
Samvat 1988, Year 1931-32.



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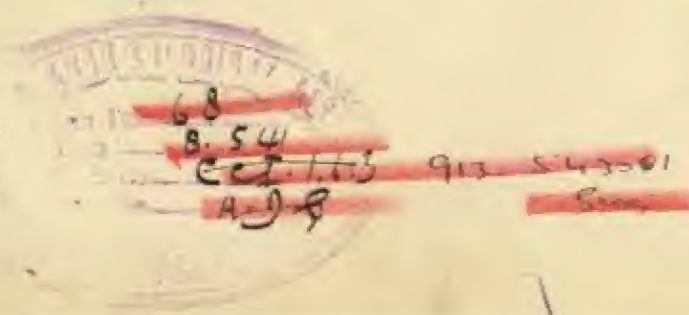
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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GWALIOR STATE

FOR
27326
Samvat 1988, Year 1931-32.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE.
I. Office Notes	1
II. Orders and Circulars	"
III. Work at Headquarters	"
IV. Tours	2
V. Conservation :—	"
(1) Initial Repairs	"
(a) <i>Bagh</i>	"
(b) <i>Chanderi</i>	3
(2) Annual Upkeep	"
VI. Exploration :—	"
(a) Excavations	"
(b) Listing of Monuments :—	"
(i) <i>Gyaraspur</i>	"
(ii) <i>Kagpur</i>	5
(c) Epigraphy	8
(d) Numismatics	9
VII. Archæological Museum at Gwalior	"
VIII. Archæological Monuments in the Districts	10
IX. Photographs and Drawings	11
X. Office Library	"
XI. Income and Expenditure	"
XII. Concluding Remarks	"

PART II.

Appendix A—Tour Diary	13
" B—Monuments Conserved	15
" C—Monuments Listed	16
" D—Inscriptions Copied	17
" E—Coins Examined	23
" F—Antiquities Added to the Museum	24
" G—Photo-Negatives Taken	28
" H—Drawings Prepared	33
" I—Books Added to the Library	34
" J—Income Realized	38
" K—Expenditure Incurred	39
Illustrations I to V

REPORT

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1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
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9	...
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36	...
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38	...
39	...
40	...
41	...
42	...
43	...
44	...
45	...
46	...
47	...
48	...
49	...
50	...

APPENDIX

1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
5	...
6	...
7	...
8	...
9	...
10	...
11	...
12	...
13	...
14	...
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49	...
50	...

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY, GWALIOR STATE
FOR THE
Year ending 30th June 1932, Samvat 1988.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held charge of the Department from the 28th March to the 30th June 1932, in the year of report. For the remaining part of the year during his absence on account of his prolonged and serious illness the charge of current duties remained with Mr. R. S. Saksena, the Inspector of Archæology and Mr. V. S. Phaterpekar, B.A., from 1st July to the 26th October 1931, and from the 27th October 1931 to the 27th March 1932, respectively.

2. *Leave.*—The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 1st July to the 18th July 1931 and on sick leave on medical certificate from the 19th July 1931 to the 27th March 1932.

Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

- (a) *Inspector.*—Privilege leave for 16 days.
- (b) *General Assistant.*—Privilege leave for 16 days.
- (c) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for 20 days and sick leave for 11 days.
- (d) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for two months and 3 days.
- (e) *Curator.*—Privilege leave for 31 days.
- (f) *Officer Accounts.*—Privilege leave for one month and 15 days.
- (g) *Officer Correspondence.*—Privilege leave for one month and 17 days.
- (h) *Record Keeper.*—Privilege leave for 11 days.

II. Orders and Circulars.

3. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to the Department were issued during the year under report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

4. In addition to the usual office routine the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

- (a) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1930-31 was drawn up and submitted.

- (b) An album of important photographs taken during the year 1930-31 was prepared and submitted.
- (c) The coins received as treasure-trove finds or offered for sale were examined and disposed of.
- (d) More information regarding the *Directory of Forts* was called and compiled.
- (e) Albums of select photographs of Archæological Monuments taken in hand in the previous year were completed.
- (f) Four special albums were prepared for presentation by the Darbar to the Members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee.
- (g) A duplicate set of albums of photographs of the Antiquities in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior was also taken up.
- (h) A short note on the copper plates of Vakpati Raj II Parmara of Dhar, discovered at Ujjain (vide *Annual Report* for the year 1930-31) was prepared and published in newspapers for general information.
- (i) A report on the remains of an old building unearthed in the operation of the Town Improvement Trust at Ujjain was submitted to the Hon'ble Home Member.

IV. Tours.

5. In the year under notice tours were made for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for directing conservation works in progress, for examining remains of an old building, for listing of monuments and for showing distinguished visitors round.

6. The Superintendent and the two *offg.* Superintendents spent 32, 17 and 22 days respectively in camp (vide *Appendix A*). The following places were visited :—

Antri, Bagh, Besnagar, Bhilsa, Bhind, Chanderi, Gyaspur, Kagpur, Mandasor, Ranoganj, Sondni, Surwaya, Udaygiri and Ujjain.

V. Conservation.

(1) Initial Repairs.

7. Little work of conserving ancient monuments was carried out during the year of report for reasons more than one. The first and foremost was the financial depression owing to which no non-recurring grants for conservation could be had during the year. Secondly, the usual recurring grant in the Budget under this head was curtailed to nearly 50% as a result of retrenchment. The third reason was the continued absence from duty of the undersigned owing to serious illness.

The works of conservation carried out during the year are detailed below. The expenditure on such works amounted to Rs. 1,143-6-7 (vide *Appendix B*).

8. *Bagh (District Amjhera).*—The work of emergent repairs to the Buddhist Caves, the major portion of which has been carried out last year (see last year's *Report*, pp. 6-7)—was completed. The principal items carried out are :—

- (a) Restoring jambs of the doorway between Caves Nos. 5 and 6 and fitting an iron gate there.
- (b) Fitting iron bands on two damaged pillars which support the ornamental porch in the interior of Cave No. 4.
- (c) Petty repairs to the steps leading up the caves.

9. *Chanderi (District Esagarh)*.—As mentioned in the last year's Report page 5, the work of erecting a Memorial to commemorate the *Johar* which was performed by the Rajput ladies at the time of Emperor Babar's attack on the Chanderi Fort in A.D. 1528, was started under orders of the Hon'ble Home Member and the lower portion of the monument—a double platform only—was built last year. The remaining portion of the work was continued in the year of report.

10. As originally proposed, the *chhatri* to be erected upon the platform was to be built of old material picked up from ruins in the neighbourhood. But later on, it was found to be impracticable, as suitable architectural pieces were not found in the ruins. Hence it was ultimately decided to build the Memorial with new material. The design also was materially altered. The intermediate platform or the plinth of the *chhatri*, built last year, had therefore to be dismantled and rebuilt so as to match the new design.

11. The new design consists of a *chhatri* in the Rajput style of architecture of the period to which the event commemorated belongs. The Memorial stands on a mound over-looking the *Johar Tal*. The *sikhara* or spire decorated with miniature repetitions of itself is supported on four well-carved pillars. The ceiling is made up of receding squares set one into another and finally closed with a square slab bearing the design of a lotus flower. A miniature *agni-kunda* (fire altar) is represented in relief on the front face of the spire. Descriptive inscriptions in Hindi and English engraved on stone have been built up into the four sides of the basement of the *chhatri*.

12. The *chhatri* is constructed of cut stone laid in cement mortar and strengthened with copper clamps.

A double faced pillar bearing an appropriate Sanskrit inscription and the usual symbols of a *sati* pillar on one face and a sculpture representing the *Johar* on the other face, is yet to be planted inside the *chhatri*.

(2) Annual Upkeep.

13. The measures of annual upkeep of monuments already conserved were generally confined to jungle clearance only, in the year of report, and this too was done late in the case of many monuments.

At some monuments at Chanderi such as Shahzadi-ka-Roza, Raja-ki-Chhatri, and the grave-yard of Nizam-ud-din's family, however, measures of a special nature such as providing approaches, barring entrances against cattle by means of breast-walls, were also carried out.

VI. Exploration.

(a) Excavations.

14. No excavations were undertaken in the year of report.

(b) Listing of Monuments.

15. Only two places in District Bhilsa were visited in the year of report for listing of monuments, as a result of which thirty-three individual monuments or antiquities were listed (*vide Appendix C*). These are briefly described below.

16. *Gyaraspur*.—The place is well-known as possessing some very beautiful relics of temples of the mediæval period and has already been visited and described. Formerly, this place lay in the interior and was not easily accessible, but the recent development of communications in the State has brought it within the reach of the motor car, by a good metalled road now running past the village and connecting it with Saugor (C. P.) and Bhilsa.

The place was examined again this year with a view to consider measures for conserving the monuments which had been inspected about twelve years back, and to take some fresh photographs. In the course of this work the under-noted antiquities at the place were revealed.

17. In the vicinity of the monument known as Atha-Khambha there is a delapidated platform with an upright slab at its head just on the road-side. On examination, the slab now loosely stuck up was found to bear an inscription in English, recording the death of Sergt. Major John Snow in the year 1837 A. D. The platform evidently marks the grave. But the tablet in its present position faces the south instead of facing the east according to Christian usage. It appears, therefore, that the tomb was rebuilt and the slab wrongly set up in the present position in later times.

In the 19th century, British troops marched from Saugor to Bhopal and Sehore via Gyarpur by an unmetalled road and there was in those days, not far from this tomb, a Dak Bungalow which is now converted into a forest *chowki*. The inmate of the tomb seems to have met natural death and was buried here in the course of a march, as no battle is known to have been fought at Gyarpur.

18. About half a mile to the east of Gyarpur near a low depression stands a modern roofless room enclosing a large sculpture ($6\frac{1}{2}' \times 3' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$) bearing a *katar* (dagger), on account of which the figure is locally known as Katarmal.

It is a four-armed standing figure. On either side of the image near top corners are carved garland bearers. The head has hair bound in tassels and is set in a halo formed by seven serpent-hoods. All hands are broken off. There is a garland of skulls round the neck and a girdle round the waist in which a dagger is stuck up. The feet wear sandals. At the lower left corner is carved a dog and at the lower right one a female attendant. Figures of goblins are carved on both sides. In short the sculpture represents Bhairava and is a good specimen of mediæval art. It is somewhat damaged and besmeared with red lead.

19. Scattered round the enclosure of Katarmal lie a few more fragments of sculptures, notable among which are the following :—

- (a) a memorial pillar 5' 2" high, of about the 10th century A. D. stands in a leaning position. It is 18" wide and 8" thick and has three panels of usual carving. An inscription was also engraved below the sculptured portion, but it is now worn-out beyond any possibility of decipherment.
- (b) another loose sculpture lying close by is a figure (now without head) seated in the Hanuman posture with folded hands touching the chest.

20. In a grove on the south-east of the tank Mansarovar is an old image of standing Ganesa of the mediæval period. The image is about 3' 9" tall and is flanked by two dwarf attendants. In one of the left hands is an *ankusa* (goad) and in the other *modakas* (sweet-meat balls). The upper right hand is *varada mudra* and the other rests on the waist.

21. There are, on a hill in the north of the village four ruined rectangular platforms built of rough rubble. These are locally known as *Sas-Bahu-ke-Bithe* meaning stacks of mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (*cf.* Sas Bahu temples on Gwalior Fort). From the name preserved and the general surroundings, they can be presumed to be *stupas* but except a sculpture of

doubtful identity lying in the vicinity, there is no evidence either inscriptional or sculptural, to prove that they are really *stupas*.

This part of the hill was formerly approached by a paved path, only a portion of which at the top (15' wide with parapet walls) has survived. This clearly shows that these monuments were of considerable significance at one time.

22. These ruins lie roughly in a line from west to east. The western platform measures 49' (north to south) by 30' (east to west) and is about 4' high. The middle platform rises in two stages. The lower one measures 40' (north to south) by 33' (east to west) by 3' high, and the upper one is 83' (north to south) by 29' (east to west) by 2' high. The eastern platform has also two storeys. The lower one is a rectangular platform measuring 32' (north to south) by 30' (east to west) by 6' high and has on it a round drum or dome of a diameter of 22'. To the north-west of the last one, can be seen traces of the fourth platform which though rectangular is too much ruined to admit a survey of its dimensions.

23. A few yards still further north of these ruins is an image seated in *Dhyana mudra* on a pedestal. It has got no symbol common to Jinas. There are folds of loin cloth flowing down the crossed legs. The figure is carved in high relief and is set in an ornamental frame with two mouldings. The inner moulding consists of two pilasters with flower-vase shaped bases and tops, and the outer one has two jambs each with a musician at the base, a *makara* head in the middle and a *vyali* at the top. Two decorative images possibly garland-bearers were carved at the top corners but they have been badly mutilated and the top of the slab itself is broken off. The head of the principal image is covered with curls of hair with a knot at the top. The knees, hands and legs are partially damaged. The base of the seat is carved into a leaf ornament and the upper portion of the seat is made up of plain moulding. Over all measurements of the stone are 3' 3" wide by 1' 9" thick by 5' 4" high.

The image may be of a Jaina Tirthamkara of the Svetambara sect, but more probably it represents the Buddha (*cf.* the sculpture of the Buddha seated in the *Bhumi-sparsa-mudra* on a hill to the west of Gyaraspur). The location of this sculpture close to or rather within the premises of the *stupas* evidently shows that all these monuments belonged to one and the same institution and that it was more probably Buddhist than Jaina.

24. Judging from the style of the sculpture it may be assigned to the 9th or 10th century A.D. The *stupas*, too, appear to be of the same age. This is not improbable because vestiges of Buddhism of this period exist at Sanchi not far from Gyaraspur.

25. *Kagpur or Kakpur (District Bhilsa).*—This village is popularly known as Gadhla Kagpur from a bigger village called Gadhla situated about a mile to south-east of Kagpur. Formerly, Kagpur belonged to the Zamindars of Gadhla, who owned a few more villages around. Kagpur is now easily accessible, as it lies on the newly constructed Bhilsa-Pachhar road and is 17 miles north of Bhilsa. There is a causeway over the river Bah which flows within a quarter of a mile to the north of the village. The village which is fairly large is strewn with carved stones of old temples; but most of the extant ruins consisting of two groups of temples, a number of sati-pillars and a Muhammedan mosque, lie on the western skirts of the village and are easily seen from the road. These were brought to the notice of the undersigned by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, the well-known Indologist of Patna.

26. Close to the causeway, on a prominence stands a platform supporting an image which is locally worshipped as Mahavira. The image is badly damaged and appears to have originally represented a god riding a bird possibly a peacock, and in that case the image must have been that of Kartikeya.

Besides this, there are two other small platforms or *samadhis* close to the above, in which some old carved stones are built up.

27. At the foot of a *Pipal* tree near the Mahavira platform are lying some loose carvings among which is a lintel of a Vishnu shrine. It bears images of Vishnu on the centre and of Brahma and Siva on the ends. The space between Vishnu and the two other images is occupied by figures of all the ten incarnations of Vishnu. The piece is finely carved and is assignable to the 8th century A. D. or the later Gupta period. Within a few yards of this sculpture lies a heap of rough heavy debris in the form of a small mound which, possibly, marks the site of a temple to which the above lintel belonged.

28. Of the two groups of temples referred to above (vide para 25), that on the north-west of the village appears to have consisted of a principal temple encircled by four to six attendant shrines. Only two of these attendant shrines now exist, but these also are not in their original condition. They appear to have been rebuilt with old material in later times but are now again in a tottering condition. One of these shelters a Siva *linga* and measures 7' 3" square. Many stones have been wrongly used at the time of repairs. A door-sill is used as a lintel. In the niches carved on stones used in the masonry are seen two images of Ganesa, and sculptures of Parvati practising penance, of Surya curiously flanked on either side by a fire altar, and of an unidentified damaged goddess. The other shrine (7' 3" x 7' 3") also appears to have been Saiva from a figure of Ganesa on the centre of its lintel. This shrine is badly leaning.

Both the shrines have now flat roofs but originally they must have had *sikharas* which have since disappeared. In the ruins of a third shrine is standing a 3' 5" high image of four-armed Vishnu. But the sculpture is very inferior from the artistic point of view and clearly appears to be later than other carvings in the ruins.

29. On the site of still another shrine there now exists a modern room built with old stones and covered with a tiled roof. It is locally known as Mata-ki-madhi. In this *madhi* are heaped a number of sculptures, carved fragments and two door-frames. In the centre is a goddess with 16 arms. There is a head of Bhairava also, a little bigger than life size measuring 1' 1½" high.

In the outer face of the north wall of the Mata-ki-madhi is a small lintel of a Vishnu shrine. The central portion is occupied by a row of Navagrahas or nine planets, at the left end is a group of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu and at the right end is a group of Indra, Agni and Yama.

30. Close to this Mata-ki-madhi are lying a few more sculptures worth notice—a chaumukha (1' 7" x 1' 7" x 3' 6") the only Jaina relic at Kagpur, and a very well-designed and peculiarly posed four-armed goddess riding what looks like a horse. The head, hands and feet of the goddess are lost. There are no traces of ornaments or clothing. From the style of the sculpture it may be assigned to the late Gupta if not to an earlier period.

Either the different shrines in this group were not contemporary or some sculptures now lying in their ruins have been imported. Most of the sculptures

are referable to the 10th century A. D. with the exception of the head of Bhairava and the peculiar goddess on horse back, which with the lintel on the river bank near Mahavira platform (vide para 28) are assignable to the 8th century A. D. or late Gupta period.

31. The second group consisted of two or possibly three temples. The ruins of two of these temples are still standing. Both faced the east. The temple on the north stood on a high plinth and was faced with carvings. Probably the temple consisted only of a shrine-room surmounted with a *sikhara*. A major portion of the *sikhara* has disappeared. Only the interior of the shrine is intact. The outer facing of the walls has fallen away. The carved facing of the plinth also is missing, except on a part of the northern face. On the projecting dedicatory block of the principal or lowest lintel of the shrine-door is a seated goddess. There are no corresponding figures at the ends of the lintels which is divided into two halves by the dedicatory block, one half of which is occupied by miniature figures of seven Mothers (*Sapta-matrikas*), Siva and Ganesa and the other half by similar figures of eight *Dikpalas*. On the third or uppermost lintel are three projecting niches inset with figures of goddesses and the intervening space is filled up with the figures of attendants. The intermediate or second lintel which was once decorated with a row of garland bearers between *kichakas* at the two ends, is now badly worn-out.

At the bases of the door-jambs are two standing goddesses probably representing the usual river goddesses—Ganga and Yamuna. Each of the goddesses is flanked on the upper side by a hooded *Nagini*, and on the outer by a male attendant. Above these, come three *kichakas* on each jamb supporting three upright mouldings. The principal or the central moulding consists of a row of niches inset with figures of lovers numbering three to four. The flank moulding on the inner side consists of a row of male human figures and that on the outer side, of rampant tigers or *vyalis*. The innermost moulding on the jambs which is also continued on the lintel consists of a scroll of spandrils of lotus plant interspersed with lotus flowers. The outermost one represents the usual leaf ornament. The sill has in the centre a lotus scroll flanked on either side with a lion attacking an elephant. The temple was evidently dedicated to a goddess and from the style of sculptures can be assigned to the 9th or 10th century A. D. The inner measurements of the temple are 17' 6" long by 8' 10" broad.

32. Close by are the remains of another temple, of which nothing but the four central pillars of the main hall and pillars and pilasters of the two side porches exist. The pillars are tall. The tops of shafts are carved into a double pot and foliage, the corners are recessed and the caps are fluted. The bases have plain mouldings. The general design of the pillars reminds one of that of the Kakanmadh temple near Suhania in District Tonwarghar. The existing portion of the temple measures 26' 6" by 14'.

33. Near the group of foregoing ruins but on the opposite side of the road lies a ruined mosque. It consists of a prayer hall ($34\frac{1}{2}' \times 12\frac{1}{4}'$) two bays deep and five bays side to side. The pillars are simple and roughly dressed. Most of the brackets are carved. These as well as some stones in the ceiling appear to have been imported from the ruins of old temples. On the platform of the mosque and on a smaller adjoining platform on the south, are numerous tombs all in ruins. The mosque bears no inscription. In short, the whole monument is in a delapidated condition and is of no historical or architectural interest.

34. There are in all eleven *sati* pillars at Kagpur, of which two are on the south of the village and nine on the north. All but one are without inscriptions. The carving is crude and shallow which shows that the pillars are comparatively of a late date. For one of these, a carved stone of an old temple has been utilised. The inscription on one of the pillars is in four lines and is dated in V. S. 1613.

35. Mr. Jayaswal proposes to identify Kagpur or Kakpur as the capital of Kakas, an autonomous community mentioned along with Sanakanikas in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta (*J. B. O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII pp. 212-213).

36. In order to verify information received from officials and the public, a preliminary survey of some places was made this year through a subordinate. Among the twenty places thus examined by him only eleven have been found to possess at least some relics of archaeological interest, viz., Bijaipur, Piproni, Ramgaondi, Radeb, Untanawad, Salmania, Bhurawada, Bagher, Birpur (all in District Sheopur), Mai (District Tonwarghar) and Eno (District Bhind). The Superintendent will inspect the more important among these places when time permits.

Similarly, subordinates were deputed to visit the fortresses of Bhind, Gohad, Sheopur, Pichhore, Deogarh, Simariya, Pawaya, Karera, Surwaya and Pohri. The information thus collected and photographs taken are being published separately in the form of a book entitled *Directory of Forts*, Part I.

(c) Epigraphy.

37. Although twenty eight inscriptions ranging in date between the 5th and 19th centuries A. D. were copied or noticed during the year of report none of them are of any outstanding importance. An analysis of the inscriptions will be found in *Appendix D*. Eight inscriptions are in Sanskrit, seventeen in Hindi or Hindustani, two in Persian and the remaining one in English.

38. The Sanskrit inscriptions comprise five written in Gupta characters. These are copied from the ceiling of cave No. 6 at Udaygiri. All these record either names of donors or mason's marks. Out of the remaining three Sanskrit inscriptions which are written in Devanagari script, two are at Kagpur (District Bhilsa) and one at Utanwad (District Sheopur). One of the two Nagari inscriptions found at Kagpur refers to the installation of a goddess in V. S. 1316. But the temple on which this is incised does not seem to be less than four centuries earlier. This apparently shows that the installation mentioned in the inscription is not contemporary with the temple. Probably, the temple was desecrated during one of the Muhammedan invasions some time before the beginning of the 14th century and worship was restored with the consecration recorded in the inscription. Or else the temple remained without the installation of an idol for some centuries. The latter supposition is, however, much less plausible. The temple is at present again without any idol of worship.

The seventeen inscriptions in Hindi either record the construction of temples and wells or are merely *sati* epitaphs. They come from different villages in the districts of Bhilsa, Sheopur, Gird and Esagarh, and refer variously to Maharajadhiraja Kirtisimha Tomara of Gwalior, Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi, Maharajas Gopalsimha, Radhikadas and Manohardas of Sheopur, and Maharaja Janakoji Rao Scindia of Gwalior. The two Persian inscriptions—one from Sheopur and the other from Chanderi—are damaged beyond the possibility of proper decipherment.

The inscription in English is the epitaph on a Christian tomb at Gyaraspur and refers to one Sergt. Major John Snow who died there in the year 1837 A. D. (vide para 17).

(d) Numismatics.

39. Twenty-four silver and one hundred and twenty-five copper or 149 coins in all were dealt with during the year of report (vide *Appendix E*). The coins were received as treasure-trove finds from Chanderi (Dist. Esagarh) and Dinara (Dist. Narwar).

These coins represent Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq and Feroz Shah the Pathan Sultans, and Muhammad Shah and Alamgir II the Moghal Emperors of Delhi, and Hoshang Shah Ghorî of Malwa. As none of these coins bore date or mint, they were not worth acquisition for the Archæological Museum and were, therefore, sent for good to the Central Treasury.

40. There are a few sites of ancient cities in the State where stray antiquities such as coins, beads, potteries etc. are often exposed in the cuts and slips caused by rain during the monsoon months and are picked up by herdsmen and others, who sell the same to the local Baniyas or dealers at nominal prices. In order to put possible check on the exit of such antiquities outside the State and to encourage the local explorers, it is proposed to acquire as many of such finds as possible.

For, in the first place their price is only nominal. Secondly, some of the pieces are likely to turn out rare antiquities on proper examination. Sixty four of such rusted pieces were purchased in the year directly from original finders at Ujjain. They are yet to be cleaned and properly examined.

VII. Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

41. One hundred and fifty-five antiquities were added to the Archæological Museum in the year of report. They comprise 6 stone sculptures, 44 miniature paintings, and 105 electrotyped casts of rare gold, silver and copper coins preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. A detailed list will be found in *Appendix F*.

42. Of the six stone sculptures collected, a *sati* stone from Chanderi and a panel carved with a river scene from Thoban are particularly interesting. The sculpture of Bhairava noticed last year in the rockeries of the Jai Vilas Palace garden has been very kindly allowed by Mr. Tembe, the Director of State Gardens, to be removed to the Archæological Museum which is the proper place for it. Our thanks are due to him.

The miniature paintings purchased for the Museum in the year represent the Kangra, Jaipur, Delhi and Gwalior schools.

The kings of different dynasties represented by one hundred and five electrotyped casts of coins which have been purchased for the Museum are :—

(a) Indo-Greeks (B. C. 230-120)	...	...	...	8
(b) Indo-Scythians (B. C. 120-110)	...	...	...	3
(c) Kushans (circa A. D. 85-300)	...	...	...	9
(d) Imperial Guptas (A. D. 335-485)	...	...	...	5
(e) Early Sultans of Delhi	...	...	...	17
(f) Mughal Emperors of Delhi	...	...	...	23
(g) Kings of Oudh	...	...	...	2

43. As in the past, the Museum continued to enjoy the privilege of being a leading place of interest at the Capital and was the recipient of remarks of appreciation from the pen of many a distinguished visitor. During the year of report the Visitors' Book maintained at the Museum contains the signatures of some six hundred persons from the various provinces of India and of over one hundred and fifteen visitors from foreign countries, such as, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, United States of America and Japan. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum, the following names are worthy of mention :—

Mr. C. P. Colvin, Chief Adviser, Railway Board.
 Mr. K. Prasad, I.C.S., Nagpur.
 Mr. R. C. Gupta, Prime Minister, Kishangarh State.
 Dr. Aurel Stein, University of Prague.
 Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, University of Calcutta.
 Prof. B. G. Ghanekar, Hindu University, Benares.
 Prof. D. A. Kulkarni, Hindu University, Benares.
 Shrimant Maharaja Setu Ram Pawar of Dhar.
 Rai Saheb M. R. Ghosh, Curator, Patna Museum.
 Mr. J. C. French, I.C.S., M.L.A.
 Lt.-Col. T. H. Keys, Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
 Sir Atul Chatterji, late High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterji.
 Princes of Junagadh State.
 Count of Caravonica, Italian Consul General.
 Sir Robert Hutchinson and Mr. Patrich, Members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee.
 Sir Allan and Lady Parsons.
 Prof. Betty Heiman, Halle University, Germany.

VIII. Archæological Monuments in the Districts.

44. Our advertisements at the Railway Stations, Dak Bungalows and on Motor Roads seem to have been effective, as important centres of archæological interest in the districts such as Chanderi, Bhilsa, Udaygiri, Udaypur, Bagh, etc., have begun to attract visitors. As means of communications will develop, these monuments are sure to be visited by larger numbers. The caves at Bagh and Udaygiri are in urgent need of good motorable roads.

45. Bagh Caves were visited by the following distinguished visitors :—

Her Excellency Lady Chetwode and Miss Chetwode; Mr. Corkfield, Political Agent at Manpur; Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, A. G. G., Indore and Lady Ogilvie; Sir Geoffrey Burrdon, Member, United Provinces Government and Lady Burrdon; Mr. W. A. Garastin, Political Agent at Manpur; Mr. W. C. B. Egerton, Under-Secretary to A. G. G., Indore; Mrs. Allan, Superintendent, Medical College, Lucknow; Mr. Parmanand, I.C.S., C. P.; and Mr. S. Odaka, a Japanese Scholar.

Monuments at Bhilsa were visited by :—

Dr. Altekar of Hindu University, Benares; Mr. R. Vaija Rao, Consulting Geologist, Bangalore; Dr. Aurel Stein of Prague University; Prof. Chatterji of Lucknow University; Mr. K. M. Ahmad, Curator, Hyderabad (Deccan) Museum; J. C. French, I.C.S.; and Mr. K. P. Jayaswal of Patna.

Shrimant Khasesaheb Pawar, Home Member, also paid a casual visit to monuments at Udaygiri and Gyaspur.

IX. Photographs and Drawings.

46. One hundred and five photographs were taken and ten drawings or tracings were made during the year under notice. Over three hundred and seventeen prints from old and new photo-negatives were made for :—

- (a) the usual set required for annual record,
- (b) Darbar album,
- (c) the supplementary sets of select albums,
- (d) the albums presented to the Members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee and
- (e) supplying the demands from various scholars.

Drawings were prepared mostly in connection with the Johar Monument built at Chanderi.

The detailed lists of the photo-negatives and drawings are set forth in *Appendices G and H*.

X. Office Library.

47. One hundred and twelve books on History, Art, Architecture and allied subjects were added to the Office Library. Of these, forty-nine were purchased and the rest were received as present or in exchange from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, Indian States and Institutions to whom our thanks are due. A classified list of the books received is given in *Appendix I*.

XI. Income and Expenditure.

48. The income realized and the expenditure incurred under various heads of the Budget by the Department will be found in *Appendices J and K* respectively. Thus the income amounted to Rs. 160-15-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,252-10-9 during the year under notice.

XII. Concluding Remarks.

49. In conclusion the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Shrimant Khasesaheb Pawar, Home Member, for his direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

**Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State,
for the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.**

Date, month and year.	Movement and halts.	REMARKS
	Mr. R. S. Saksena, Offg. Superintendent.	
July 1931.		
12th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
13th.	Shivpuri to Surwaya and back.	
14th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
August 1931.		
1st-2nd.	Gwalior to Ujjain.	
3rd.	Halt at Ujjain.	
4th.	Ujjain to Bagh.	
5th.	Bagh to Bagh caves.	
6th-9th.	Halt at Bagh caves.	
10th.	Bagh caves to Ujjain.	
11th.	Ujjain to Bina.	
12th.	Bina to Chanderi.	
13th.	Chanderi to Fatehabad and back.	
14th.	Chanderi to Gwalior	
	Mr. V. S. Phatarpekar, Offg. Superintendent	
November 1931.		
5th-18th.	Gwalior to Bagh and back (<i>via</i> Ranoganj and Ujjain).	
February 1932.		
7th-8th.	Gwalior to Antri and back.	
26th.	Gwalior to Bhind and back.	
March 1932.		
5th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
6th.	Shivpuri to Surwaya and back to Gwalior.	
12th.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
13th.	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
14th.	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX A.—(concl'd.)

Date, month and year.	Movement and halts.	REMARKS.
Mr. M. B. Garde, Superintendent.		
May 1932.		
8th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
9th.	Shivpuri to Pachhar.	
10th.	Pachhar to Bhilsa.	
11th-14th.	Halt at Bhilsa.	
15th.	Bhilsa to Chanderi.	
16th.	Halt at Chanderi.	
19th.	Chanderi to Shivpuri <i>via</i> Surwaya.	
20th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
June 1932.		
2nd-3rd.	Gwalior to Ujjain.	
4th.	Halt at Ujjain.	
5th.	Ujjain to Bhartrihari cave and back.	
6th.	Ujjain to Observatory and back.	
7th.	„ „ Ranjit Hanuman and back.	
8th-9th.	„ „ Mandasor.	
9th-10th.	Mandasor to Bhilsa.	
11th.	Bhilsa to Udaypur.	
12th.	Udaypur to Chanderi.	
13th.	Halt at Chanderi.	
14th.	Chanderi to Gwalior.	
27th-28th.	Gwalior to Chanderi.	
29th-30th.	Chanderi to Gwalior.	

List of Monuments Conserved during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Place.	Particulars.	AMOUNT SANCTIONED.		Total.	AMOUNT SPENT.		Total.	REMARKS
			Current year.	Last year.		Current year.	Last year.		
1	Chanderi	Johar Chhatraion Chanderi Fort.	Rs. a. p. 1,269 0 0	..	Rs. a. p. 1,269 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,057 3 4	..	Rs. a. p. 1,057 3 4	
2	Bagh	Repairs to Caves	86 3 3	..	86 3 3	86 3 3	..	86 3 3	
		Total	1,355 3 3	..	1,355 3 3	1,143 6 7	..	1,143 6 7	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1931 32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
District Bhilsa.			
1	Gyaraspur.	A grave with an engraved tablet giving name of John Snow and date 1837 A. D.	II.
2	"	A sculpture of Bhairava locally known as <i>Katarmal</i> near Katarmal's tank.	"
3	"	A memorial pillar near above	"
4	"	A <i>sati</i> stone near above	III.
5	"	Ganesa standing	"
6-9	"	Ruined rectangular platforms of rubble stone locally known as <i>Sas-Bahu-ke-bhite</i> (stupas) ?	"
10	"	A seated figure with loin cloth, near above (perhaps represents Buddha?).	"
11	Kagpur ..	An old sculpture of Kartikeya now worshipped as Mahabir and a carved lintel of an old shrine of Vishnu near it, on the bank of the river Bah.	"
12	"	An inscribed <i>sati</i> stone	"
13-22	"	Sati stones uninscribed	"
23-25	"	Ruins of small shrines of Siva	II.
26	"	Ruins of another shrine with a sculpture of Vishnu.	"
27	"	A modern hut known as <i>Mata-ki-Madhi</i> in which pieces of old sculptures are stored and built in the walls.	III.
28	"	A finely carved head of Bhairava (?) in the above.	II.
29	"	A Jaina <i>Chaumukha</i> near above	III.
30	"	A peculiarly posed broken sculpture of a goddess.	II.
31	"	A ruined temple dedicated to a goddess ..	"
32	"	Ruins of a larger temple close to the above ..	"
33	"	A mosque with a graveyard in ruins	III.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script. Language.		Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
				4	5				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
1	Gyaraspur.	On a stone tablet on an European's tomb.	10	Ro- man.	English.	..	1837 A. D.	Sacred to the memory of John Snow late Sergeant-Major, 72nd Regt., N. I., who departed his life on 29th October 1837, aged 36 years, leaving a disconsolate wife and family to deplore his loss.	Not copied.
2	Kagpur.	In a Devi's temple on road side	1	Nagari	..	..	..	Reads 'श्रीगङ्गा' a pilgrim's name ?	
3	"	" " "	3	"	Hindi.	..	Chaitra Sudi 12, V. S. 1306.	Records the installation of an image of Sri-mangala goddess in V. S. 1306. Only partially legible.	
4	"	On a <i>sati</i> stone to the south of the village.	4	"	"	..	Vaisakha (?) Sudi 6 (?). V. S. 1613.	Mentions the name of the village Kagpur.	
5	Udaygiri.	On the ceiling of cave No 1.	6	Gupta Sanskrit.	"	..	..	गङ्गा (गङ्गा) [गङ्गा] गङ्गा (?) a name probably of a mason	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Udaygiri.	On the ceiling of cave No. 6.	1	Gupta.	Sanskrit.	..	..	A name consisting of four letters.	Illegible.
7	"	"	1	"	..	..	..	Only two letters of a name (?)	"
8	"	"	1	"	..	..	..	A name of five letters.	"
9	"	"	1	"	..	..	..	Perhaps a mason's name.	"
		District Esagarh.							
10	Chanderi.	On a loose stone lying in the yard of Khade's mosque.	Round	..	..	..	..	A number of Persian numerals are engraved in four round lines. In the centre is a hole.	
		District Gird.							
11	Lashkar.	On the Bhilsa gun kept in Jaivilas Palace Garden.	2	Nagari	Hindi.	..	Kartika Vadi, V. S. 1659.	Tentative reading :— संवत् १६५९ मयाः कोसारीः ह्रीमः इरी कोस। Purport is not clear.	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Bagher.	District Sheopur. On a wall of a temple in the village.	9	Nagari	Hindi.	Maharajadhiraja Kirti Sinha.	Wednesday Sravana Sudi 5, V. S. 1532, Saka 1398.	Refers to the name of Maharajadhiraja Kirti Sinha when Hari Chand was the minister (<i>Pradhan</i>) in village Bagher. Names of certain Sadhus are also written.	
13	Bhuravada	On a door frame lying in front of Ganesa <i>madhi</i> .	2	"	"	"	Jetha Sudi 3, V. S. 1596.	Records the construction of the <i>madhi</i> of Ganesa by an artisan named Bahadura Singh (?)	
14	Bijaipur.	On a pillar in Naik's garden.	16	Nagari	Hindi.	"	Adhika Vaishaka Sudi 3, V. S. 1850.	Records the construction of a garden and a well by a Naik (name illegible) in Bijaipur.	
15	"	On a pillar in Mahant's temple.	31	"	"	Maharajadhiraja Gopal Sinha.	Vaishaka Sudi, V. S. 1805, Saka 1670.	Some names only are legible such as Pandaji Vrindavan and Maharajadhiraja Gopal Sinha. But the purport is not clear. The stone is badly mutilated and worn-out.	

APPENDIX D.—(contd.)

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Bukhari.	On a pillar set up on a platform of a Thakur.	20	Nagari	Hindi.	..	V. S. 1908 Saka 1776.	Very badly written; some names are only partially legible. Purport cannot be made out.	
17	Dhanaicha.	On a pillar near the opposite bank of the river.	14	"	"	..	Friday, Chaitra Sudi 1, V. S. 1351.	Records the grant of land <i>biswas</i> 15 and 5 to two different persons named Vaidyanath and a Brahmana (name illegible) for acquisition of merit. Refers to Mahakumar Sri Surhai Deva, Maharaja Sri Hamir Deva and Sri Vijaya Pala Deva.	
18	Piparoni.	On a <i>chhatra</i> in the village.	9	"	"	..	V. S. 1949.	Refers to the village Piparoni. Purport not clear.	
19	Radeb.	On a stone lying loose in front of the Bihariji's temple.	13	"	"	..	V. S. 1831.	Mutilated and badly written. Purport cannot be made out	
20	Sheopur.	On the slope of the river Sip.	11	"	"	Jankoji Rao Scindia.	Tuesday, Chaitra Sudi 13, V. S. 1889 (A. D. 1842).	Records the construction of the bridge during the reign of Jankoji Rao Maharaj Scindia when Jaysinha Bhan Suryavanshi was the Patel on whose behalf Vasudeva Anant was	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	P u r p o r t .	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Sheopur.	On the wall of a gate close to the Pariya Darwaza.	15	Nagari	Hindi.	..	V. S. 15 [94].	the Kamavisdar. The name of artisan is given as Chaudhari Syokisan master (<i>ustad</i>). This is written over the signature of Harabaras Kanungo.	
22	"	On a side wall of the Pariya Darwaza.	4	"	"	..	Bhado, V. S. 1688.	The stone surface is mutilated all over; hence it cannot be deciphered. Tentative reading:— लीखितं वेदे दयानाथ जोगी जो बाबे तीक राम राम संवत् १६८८ मादो वद —Salutation be to Dayanath Jogi and compliments to all who will read this.	
23	"	On a stone beam near by the Pariya Darwaza.	9	Nas-taliq.	Persian.	..	..	..	Undecipherable.
24	"	On a step-well in the Sheopur Fort.	8	Nagari	Hindi.	Raja Manohar Das.	Wednesday, Jetha Sudi 13, V. S. 1739.	Records the construction of the step-well during the reign of Raja Manohar Das. The inscription is written over the signature of Rao Lagapati.	
25	Utanvad.	On the door-frame of Lakshmi Narayan temple.	1	Old Nagari	..	..	..	Records the conservation of the temple. Tentative reading:— जोगी धार कितगा । वद .	

APPENDIX D.—(concl.)

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Utanvad.	On a stone piece kept in Lakshmi Narayan temple.	12	Nagari	Hindi.	..	Jeth Sudi 7, V. S. 1817.	The stone is much worn-out and the letters are not clearly legible.	
27	"	On Lakshmi Narayan temple.	19	"	"	Emperor Shah-jehan.	Thursday, Vai-haka Sudi 15, V. S. 1704.	Records the construction of the temple by Kunwar Maha Singh of Gauda family, when Shahjahan was the Emperor and Maharaja Vithal Das, a vassal Chief under him. It refers to a grant of 100 <i>bighas</i> of land to the temple for its expenses.	
28		On Govindji's temple.	16	"	"	Maharajadhiraja Sri Radhika Das.	Ashwin Sudi 10, V. S. 1654 Saka 1719.	Records the construction of the temple of Govindji by Saghavan Singhji, son of Gopal Das and grandson of Thakur Bakhat Singh, during the reign of Maharajadhiraja Radhika Das. It also refers to a grant of 51 <i>bighas</i> of land to the temple.	

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	King or Dynasty.	Metal.	Mint or Type.	Number of Coins.	REMARKS.
Sultans of Delhi.					
1	Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq ..	Silver.	..	10	
2	Firoz III Tughlaq ..	"	..	1	
3	" " " ..	Copper.	..	48	
Mughal Emperors of Delhi					
4	Muhammad Shah ..	Silver.	..	2	
5	Alamgir II	"	..	10	
Sultans of Malwa.					
6	Hoshang Shah ..	Copper.	..	77	
7	Mutilated	Silver.	..	1	
	Total ..	..	..	149	

APPENDIX F.

List of Antiquities Added to the Archaeological Museum during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
Sculptures.				
1	Chanderi.	A Sati stone	6'2" × 1'5" × 10"	
2	"	Parvati	6'3" × 1'9" × 7"	
3	"	A sculptured panel	3'2" × 2'8" × 9"	
4	"	Mahishasuramardini	3'5" × 2'11" × 9"	
5	"	Bhairava	5' × 2'3" × 8"	
6	Lashkar.	"	2'1" × 1'5" × 11"	
Paintings.				
7	Purchased from dealers.	Zulekha, a princess of Egypt, seated.	11" × 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
8	"	Taj Mahal at Agra, view from the Jamuna side.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 7"	
9	"	A Rajput Chief standing armed with a sword and a dagger.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	
10	"	A Sikh Sardar with his wife.	12" × 9"	
11	"	Maharaj Prithvi Raj riding a horse whose body is made up of various animals.	8" × 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
12	"	A lady standing, holding a child in her right hand	7" × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
13	"	Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia, seated on a couch	14" × 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
14	"	A Maratha Chief seated.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
15	"	Maharaja Mahadji Scindia (a bust).	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
16	"	Leather painting: a king and queen riding a chariot.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 6"	
17	"	Leather painting: a lady (probably Sarasvati) riding on a fowl, with a flute in her hand.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
18	Purchased from dealers.	A bearded Mohammadan chief riding a black horse.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
19	"	Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia seated.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ " \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
20	"	A young prince, seated and listening to a musician playing on a guitar.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " \times 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
21	"	Zeb-un-nisa, daughter of Alamgir, with her maids.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
22	"	Four flower-pots with plants having green leaves and red flowers.	12" \times 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
23	"	" " "	" "	
24	"	Sheikh Sadi, the renowned Persian Scholar and his pupils.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
25	"	A Deccani Brahmin giving a discourse.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 9"	
26	"	Radha and Krishna busy in playing Holi with their respective parties arranged on both sides.	16" \times 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
27	"	A king seated on a throne attended by six guards standing.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 3"	
28	"	Four persons seated in a circle talking to one another.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
29	"	Two ladies one of whom (Kama Kala) is talking to a man.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 3"	
30	"	A prince seated with a Sardar standing before him.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
31	"	A king seated on a throne, with three courtiers sitting beside.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
32	"	A chief seated on a throne, with five courtiers and two body-guards.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " \times 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
33	"	A prince and his beloved sitting on a raised seat.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
34	Purchased from dealers.	A male and a female standing in front; four persons sitting below. In the second panel still below, an ascetic sitting on a tiger-skin.	5¼" × 2¼"	
35	"	A scene of battle between soldiers and horsemen with swords and shields.	4¾" × 3"	
36	"	Four persons, thin and emaciated, sitting, talking to themselves.	3½" × 3"	
37	"	A Kabuli with long curly hair wearing a loose <i>Jhanga</i> .	5½" × 4½"	
38	"	A Muhammedan saint sitting in affected meditation and staring at the four ladies approaching him with baskets of presents.	5" × 5½"	
39	"	A robust Kabuli lad with curly hair (a bust).	6" × 6½"	
40	"	A European young girl, all over covered in a long loose gown.	5½" × 4½"	
41	"	An English boy smiling, with sweets in his hand, standing.	6¾" × 6½"	
42	"	Two Kabuli lads seated facing left. The elder is feeding a bird in a cage.	7" × 9¼"	
43	"	An aged Deccani Brahmin Sardar with a white <i>Ramphutaka</i> Tilak on his forehead.	10¼" × 8"	
44	"	A Maratha seated on a chair, clad in Darbar dress.	11½" × 8½"	
45	"	Nawab Shahadat Ali Khan Abudhapuri having taken out his sword from a lion's back, attempts to deal another blow on the lion who falls upon his attendant.	8" × 10"	
46	"	Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia seated.	11¾" × 8¼"	

APPENDIX F.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
47	Purchased from dealers.	Mahant Sri Ramavararaji and his disciple Sri Jankidasji with an attendant.	7½" × 10"	
48	"	A European gentleman and lady in a phaeton drive.	6½" × 9½"	
49	"	A rich banker sitting on his knees.	11½" × 9¾"	
51	"	Nawab Ali Mardan Khan on horseback, holding a hawk in his right hand. An attendant walking ahead with an axe on his shoulder. The painting bears a piece of record in Persian on its back in Naskh and Shikasta characters.	10" × 14"	
Casts of Coins.				
51-60	Purchased.	Indo-Bactrian kings, Silver .. 10		
61-62	"	" " " Copper .. 2		
63-64	"	Indo-Scythians, Silver .. 2		
65	"	" " " Copper .. 1		
66-77	"	Kushans, Gold .. 12		
78-96	"	Imperial Guptas " .. 19		
97-100	"	Mediæval Hindu Dynasties. Gold .. 4		
101-09	"	Sultans of Delhi " .. 9		
110-117	"	" " Silver .. 8		
118-120	"	" " Copper .. 3		
121-132	"	Mughal Emperors, Gold .. 12		
133-152	"	" " Silver .. 20		
153-154	"	Kings of Oudh, Gold .. 2		
155	"	" " Silver .. 1		

APPENDIX G.

List of Photo Negatives Taken during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Place,	Object and description.	Size.
		District Amjhera.	
1	Bagh ..	Caves, general view from north	Full
2	"	" " " another from north	"
3	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
4	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
5	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
6	"	" showing debris between caves Nos. 3 & 4.	"
7	"	Cave No. 3, showing damaged plaster in the interior of chamber.	"
8	"	" " " interior of another	"
9	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
10	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
11	"	" " " insect hives	Quar- ter. Full.
12	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Quar-
13	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	ter. "
		District Bhilsa.	
14	Bhilsa ..	Fort, north gateway	Full.
15	"	A view of the open air collection of sculptures at the Dak Bungalow.	"
16	"	" " " another	Half.
17	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
18	"	" " " Sesha Sayi	"
19	"	" " " " " " " another.	"
20	Gyaraspur.	Gadhi, a gateway	"
21	"	" an image of Bhairava	"
22	"	" " " Ganesa standing.. .. .	Quar-
23	"	Maladevi temple, basement	ter. "

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
24	Gyaraspur.	Maladevi temple, Indra in a niche ..	Quar- ter.
25	"	Bajramath temple, a pilaster ..	"
26	"	Atha Khambha temple, general view ..	"
27	"	" " " door-frame ..	Half.
28	"	" " " Torana in the interior ..	"
29	"	" " " " " another view.	"
30	Kakpur ..	An ancient but ruined temple of Devi, general view from N. E.	Full.
31	"	" " " near view from S. E.	"
32	"	Ruins of another ancient temple, view from N. W.	"
33	"	A Siva temple, front view ..	Half.
34	"	An image of Vishnu ..	Quar- ter.
35	"	A Jaina <i>Chaumukha</i> and Mahishasuramardini ..	Half.
36	"	A head of Bhairava ..	"
37	Udaygiri..	Cave No. 3, Skanda ..	"
38	"	" " 5, Varaha ..	Full.
39	"	" " 14, Seshasayi ..	"
District Bhind.			
40	Bhind ..	Fort, view from N. W. ..	"
41	"	" front gateway ..	"
42	"	" <i>chhatra</i> of Raja Aniruddhasingh ..	Half.
43	"	" Balaji's temple ..	"
44	Gohad ..	" view from N. E. ..	Full.
45	"	" old (Purana Qila) ..	"
46	"	" two towers of old Mahal ..	"
47	"	" carving work of old Mahal ..	Half.
48	"	" " " " " another view ..	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
49	Gohad ..	Fort, gateway	Half.
District Gird-Gwalior.			
50	Deogarh ..	Fort, general view from west	Full.
51	"	" " " " south	"
52	Gwalior ..	" partial view from east	"
53	"	" " " " another	"
54	"	" showing general view of Man Singh's Palace ..	"
55	"	" " distant " " " " ..	"
56	"	" " " " another " " ..	"
57	"	" view from north	"
58	"	" " " " another	"
59	"	" " " N. E., a portion	"
60	"	" " " " " another portion ..	"
61	"	" panoramic view of a portion from <i>Bhilsawali-Mata</i> .	"
62	"	" " " " " " " " ..	"
63	"	" view from Satya Narayan Hill	"
64	"	" " " Navagraha " " ..	"
65	"	" " " Sardar Angre Sahib's Kothi ..	"
66	"	" " " Jayendraganj Bridge	"
67	"	" " " <i>Mandhare-ki-Mata</i>	"
68	Gwl. Arch. Museum.	A damaged statue of Shivaji Maharaj	"
69	Lashkar ..	Chhatra of Rani of Jhansi, from east, general view..	"
70	"	" " " " south, near view	"
71	"	" " " " S. E., " "	"
72	Pawaya ..	View of the confluence of the Sindh & Parvati ..	Half.
73	"	Fort, a portion on east side, distant view ..	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
74	Pawaya ..	Fort, another portion on east side, distant view ..	Half.
75	"	" corner view from south-east	"
76	"	" view from north-west	"
77	"	" gateway	"
78	Pichhore.	" view from west	Full.
79	"	" <i>chhatri</i> of Raja Hamrideva	Half.
80	Simariya..	<i>Gadhi</i> , distant view from north-east	"
81	"	" general view	"
82	"	" near view	"
83	"	" near view another	"
84	"	" temple of Rama	"
District Narwar.			
85	Karera ..	Fort, general view from west	Full.
86	"	" near view from west	"
87	Narwar ..	An old gun on Fort, (<i>Kadak Bijli</i>)	"
88	"	" " (<i>Jaldar</i>)	"
89	"	" " (<i>Satrusamghar</i>)	"
90	Pohri ..	Fort, view from north-east.. ..	"
91	"	" " " " west	"
92	"	" main gateway	"
93	"	" <i>Raja-ka-Mahal</i>	"
94	Surwaya ..	Fort, a bastion and a portion of fort wall ..	"
95	"	" " " " another. ..	Half.
96	"	" front gateway	"
97	"	" inner	"
District Sheopur.			
98	Sheopur ..	Fort, view from north-east	Full.

APPENDIX G.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
99	Sheopur ..	Fort, Mahal, view from east	Full.
100	"	" " " " south	"
101	"	" " " " west	"
102	"	" " " " west	Half.
103	"	" main gateway	"
104	"	" inner gateway	"
105	"	" an inscription in a <i>Mahal</i>	"

APPENDIX H.

List of Drawings Prepared during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Scale.	REMARKS.
1	Chanderi.	Sketch of design of Johar <i>chhatri</i> for approval.	1"=2'	In pencil.
2	"	" " " another.	" "	"
3	"	" " " "	" "	"
4	"	" " " "	" "	"
5	"	Plan of approved Johar <i>chhatri</i> .	" "	"
6	"	" and sections of Johar <i>chhatri</i> .	1"=1'	"
7	"	" " elevation & detail Johar <i>chhatri</i> .	" "	Complete in ink.
8	"	" " " another.	" "	In pencil.
9	"	Tracing of above.	" "	Complete in ink.
10	"	" "	" "	" "

APPENDIX I.

List of Books Added to the Office Library during the Year 1931-32,
Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
	Archæological Survey Reports and Memoirs.	
1	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the Year 1927-28.	Gratis.
2	Memoir No. 23 (the Haihayas of Tripuri and their monuments).	"
3	" " 24 (Rock-paintings and other antiquities of pre-historic and other times).	"
4	" " 43 (an archæological tour in Gedrosia).	"
5	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon for the Year 1930.	"
6	Annual Report of the Travancore Archæological Department for the Year 1929-30.	"
7	Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the Year 1929.	"
8	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, 1930-31.	"
9	Excavations at Chandravalli (Mysore State) ..	"
10	Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus Civilization, Vol. I ..	Purchased.
11	" " " " Vol. II ..	"
12	" " " " " III..	"
	Art and Architecture.	
13	Indian Art and Letters, Vol. V., No. 1 ..	Gratis.
14	" " " " 2 ..	"
15	Eastern Art, Vol. III.	"
16	One hundred references to Indian Paintings, by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy.	"
	Bibliography.	
17	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the Year 1930, by the Kern Institute, Leyden.	Subscribed.
	Dictionary.	
18	A Dictionary of Modern English Usage by H. W. Fowler.	"

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
Engineering.		
19	Residential Buildings suited to India by R. S. Deshpande.	Purchased.
Epigraphy.		
20	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIX, Part VIII ..	Gratis.
21	" " " XX " I	"
22-24	" " " " " III to V ..	"
25	" Indo-Moslemica, 1927-28	"
26	An Epitome of Jainism by P. C. Nahar ..	"
27	Jain Inscriptions of Jaisalmer by P. C. Nahar ..	"
28-29	Jain Inscriptions, Parts I and II " ..	"
30	A Puzzle in Indian Epigraphy by Professor K. M. Shembavnekar.	"
Iconography.		
31	Yakshas, Part II (with 50 plates) by Dr. Coomaraswamy.	"
32	जैन मूर्ति तत्त्वेर संक्षिप्त वर्णन P. C. Nahar	"
Guides.		
33	A Guide to the Observatory at Ujjain (India) 1932, by G. S. Apte.	Purchased.
History.		
34	A short History of Kashmir from the earliest times to the present day by Pt. Gwashalal.	"
35	राजाराम चरितम् अथवा जिर्जावा प्रवास edited by V. S. Bendrey.	"
36	छत्रपति प्रतापसिंह महाराज यांचे चरित्र by R. G. Rane ..	"
Journals and Periodicals.		
37-48	Indian Antiquary from July 1931 to June 1932 ..	"
49-52	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 4.	"
53-56	Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Vol. XII, Parts 1 to 4.	Subscribed

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
57-68	Modern Review from July 1931 to June 1932 ..	Subscribed.
69-71	Journal of Indian History, Vol. X, Parts I, II and III.	Exchange.
72-73	Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. V, Nos. 3 and 4.	"
74	" " " " " VI, No. 1.	"
75-77	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.	Purchased.
78-81	The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna, Vol. XVII, Parts II, III and IV and Vol. XVIII, Part I.	Exchange.
82-85	Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 4 ..	Purchased.
Literature.		
86	उन्नीसवीं वार्षिक साहित्य सम्मेलन (श्वेतांबर व दिगंबर सम्प्रदाय की प्राचीनता) by P. C. Nahar.	Gra
87	चतुर्दश वार्षिक साहित्य सम्मेलन (दार्शनिक शाखा १३३०) by P. C. Nahar.	"
88	आसाम के कतिपय हिन्दू नरपति by P. C. Nahar ..	"
89	'गंगा', प्रवाह २ तरंग १ पूर्ण तरंग १३	"
Monuments.		
90	राजगिर तीर्थ मन्दिर का शिलालेख by P. C. Nahar ..	"
91	List of Ancient Monuments of Bihar and Orissa by Md. Hamid Kuraishi.	"
Museums.		
92	Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum (Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar, Vol. I., No. 2. by S. J. Hickson).	"
93	Do. (The Sri Vaishnava Brahmans, Vol. II., Part 2 by K. Rangachari).	"
94	Do. (Catalogue of the Musical Instruments exhibited in the Government Museum, Madras, Vol. II., Part 3 by P. Sambamoorthy).	"
95	Do. (The Hydromedusee of Madras, Natural History Section, Vol. III., No. 2. by M. G. K. Menon).	"

APPENDIX I.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
96	Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum (The Indian Species of the Genus Caralluma (Fam Asclepiadeas) Vol. IV. Part I, by F. H. Gravely and P. V. Mayurana).	Gratis.
97	Bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Vol. XXIX., Nos. 174-75.	"
98	Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, Madras, for the Year 1930-31.	"
Miscellaneous.		
99	Duties of Editor by P. C. Nahar	"
100	Catalogue of Oriental Art by P. C. Nahar ..	"
101	Some Observations of Jain Manuscript Miniature by P. C. Nahar.	"
102	Indian Historical Records Commission, Gwalior Session, December 1929, Report of the Local Committee.	"
103	Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings of Meetings, Vol. XIII.	"
Religion and Mythology.		
104	श्री पाशुपुरी तीर्थ का प्राचीन इतिहास by P C. Nahar ..	"
105	सनावली प्रथम खण्ड by P. C. Nahar	"
106	" द्वितीय " " " " " " " " " " " "	"
107	बौरासी by P. C. Nahar	"
108	श्री वासुदेव हिण्डी प्रथम खण्ड by P. C. Nahar ..	"
109	जैसवालॉ का उत्पत्ति पर विचार by P. C. Nahar ..	"
State Publications.		
110	Administration of the Gwalior State, 1928-29 ..	"
111	रजिस्टर पतेजात जागरिदार व मन्सबदार साहवान रियासत गवालियार.	"
112	तसद्दीह पतेजात जागरिदार व मन्सबदार साहवान रियासत गवालियार.	"

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Income Realized during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	I t e m .	Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of books	117 11 9	
2	,, photographs	11 12 0	
3	,, tender forms	11 0 0	
4	Miscellaneous	20 8 0	
	Total ..	160 15 9	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1931-32, Samvat 1988.

Serial No.	Head.	Amount spent.	
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Salaries	11,562 8 10	
2	T. A.	1,741 13 7	
3	Contingencies	1,161 9 11	
4	Books and Periodicals	396 14 3	
5	Publications	870 11 3	
6	Museums:—collection and upkeep of antiquities-etc.	1,358 14 6	
	Rs. a. p.		
	a Gwalior Museum ..	1,321 6 6	
	(b) Ujjain	37 8 0	
7	Upkeep of Gujari Mahal Building, Gwalior Fort.	95 3 0	
8	Conservation Works	1,911 3 2	
9	Miscellaneous	128 12 3	
10	General Savings	25 0 0	
	Total ..	19,252 10 9	

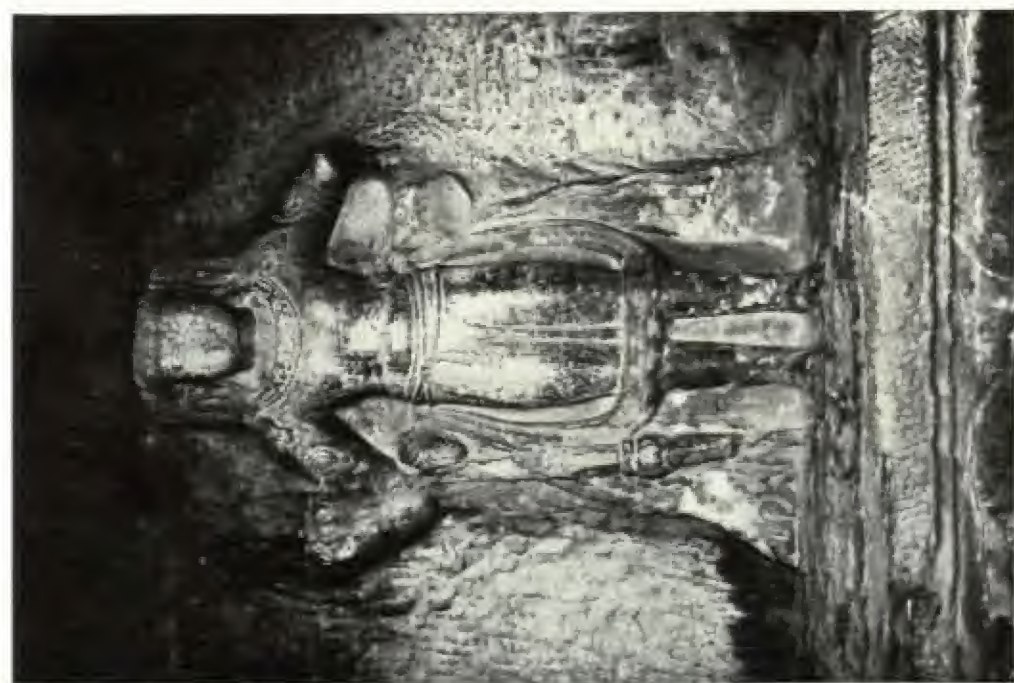




(a) A ruined Devi temple at Kagpur, Dist. Bhilsa.



(b) Ruins of another temple at Kagpur, Dist. Bhilsa.



(a) Rock-cut image of Skanda, cave No. 3,
Udaygiri, Dist. Bhilsa.



(b) Sculpture of Katarmal (Bhairava) at Gyaraspur,
Dist. Bhilsa.



(a) Gwalior Fort, Dist. Gird-Gwalior (partial view)



(b) Sheopur Fort, Dist. Sheopur (partial view)



(a) Pichhore Fort, Dist. Gird-Gwalior.



(b) Deogarh Fort, Dist. Gird-Gwalior.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted, characteristic of 18th or 19th-century cursive. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be underlined or written in a slightly larger hand than others. The overall impression is of a personal or official communication from a past era.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted, characteristic of 18th or 19th-century cursive. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be underlined or written in a slightly larger hand than others. The overall impression is of a personal or official communication from a past era.



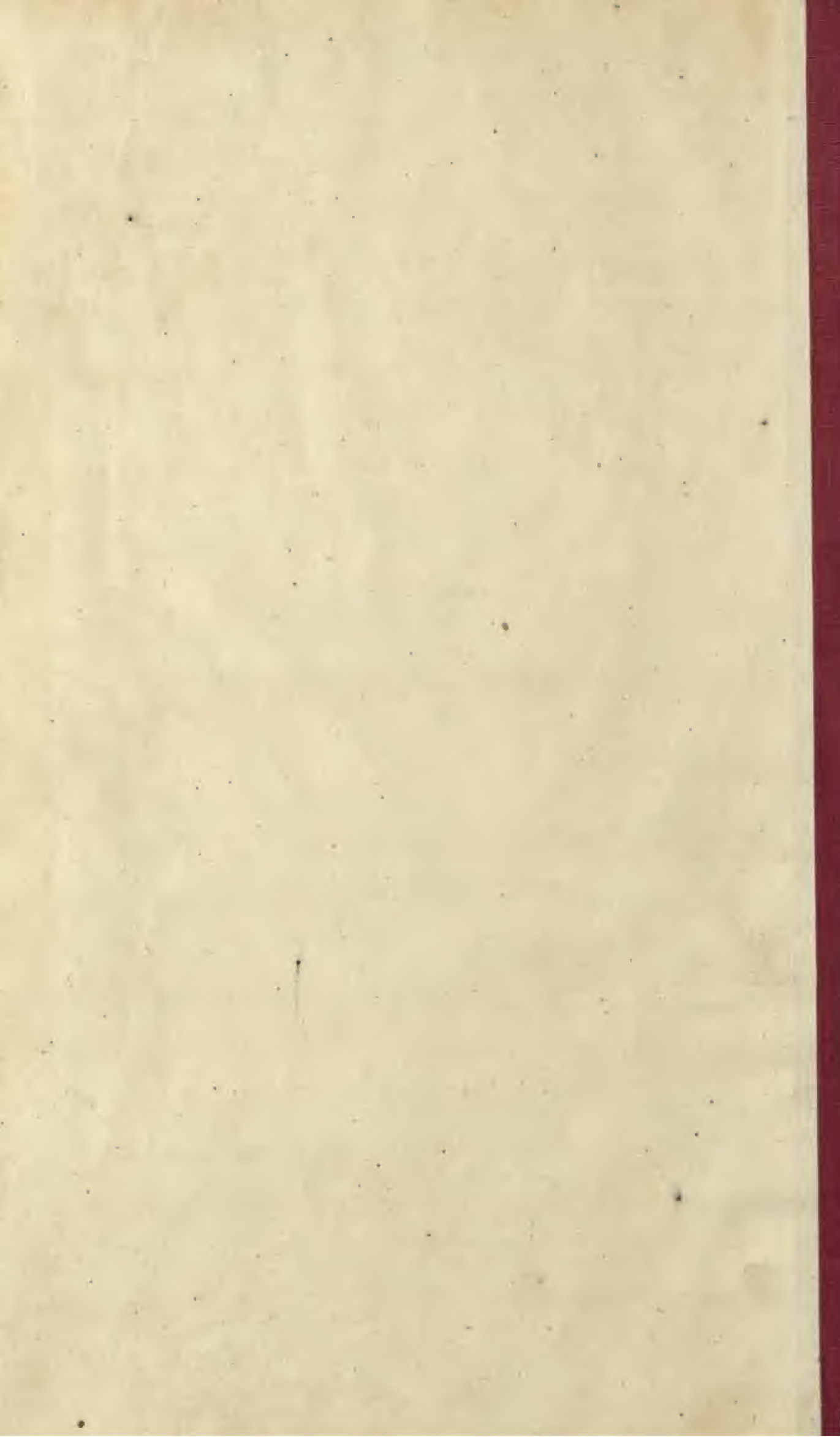
(a) Karera Fort, Dist. Narwar (partial view)



(b) Sabalgarh Fort, Dist. Tonwarghar.



4



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